FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1840. [NO. 1220.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

Rowan Street.

THE Subscriber will open his School for the reception of Young Men and Boys, on Thursday, the 1st day of October next. Each term consists of eleven weeks, and four terms in the year. Tuition in Common English Studies, per term, $6 00.—Languages, and higher branches in English, $8 00; and a charge of 25 cents for incidental expenses.

E. TRIPP.

September 21, 1840. 19-2w

For Sale,

AT FACTORY PRICES, by the Subscriber, the very superior **COTTON YARN**, from the Rockingham Factory, Richmond county. Assorted numbers, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

B. ROSE.

October 13, 1840. 19-3w.

Land, Negroes, and other Valuable Property,

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 4th day of November next, at the late residence of Ezekiel Slocumb, dec'd, in Wayne county, the PLANTATION whereon the deceased formerly lived, containing about 1500 acres, lying immediately on the line of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, 10 miles South of Waynesborough, in a healthy and pleasant part of the country.

Also, 18 likely Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls,—ten Shares of the Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road—a large quantity of Corn, and other valuable property.

The Land will be sold on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months. The Negroes, and other property, on a credit of six months. Notes, with approved security, will be required.

JOHN C. SLOCUMB. *Adm'r.*

October 6, 1840. 19-3w.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1840.

Dushee Shaw vs. Lewis Pope.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied on one hundred acres of Land in the county of Cumberland, on the West side of Mingo, and on the head waters of Stoney Run Creek, joining the lands of Killen Stewart and Harvill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Lewis Pope, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying him to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be awarded against him, and the property be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1840, and 65th year of American Independence.

JNO. MAC LAURIN, Jr.

October 12, 1840. 19-6w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1840.

Duncan McNeill vs. John E. Edwards.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied on twelve acres of Land, as the property of the Defendant, on Blount's Creek. Also, his interest in the old Parsonage, near the Cool Spring Mills.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John E. Edwards, the Defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying him to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be awarded against him, and the property be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr. Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1840, and 65th year of American Independence.

JNO. MAC LAURIN, Jr.

Oct. 12, 1840. 19-6w.

"The Crisis of the Country,"

BY JUNIUS."

A MOST excellent political Tract for circulation. For sale at the publisher's prices, at the Book Store. Clubs can be furnished at $3 per 100, or $20 per 1000.

Sept. 23, 1840.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

S. T. HAWLEY,

(AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT,)
PERSON STREET,

HAS received his Fall Supply (119 Packages) of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c. &c., consisting of—

Men's Calf, Seal and Kip BOOTS,
" Black and colored Gaiter ditto,
" Calf and Kip Shoes and Sheetees,
" Morocco, Calf and Seal Pumps,
" Seal and Goat Slippers,
" India Rubber Shoes,
" Kip and coarse Brogans, (black and Russet.)
Ladies' French Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
" Calf, Seal and Prunella ditto, ditto,
" Kid, Morocco and Prunella Slippers,
" Colored Morocco ditto,
" Calf, Kid and Morocco Boots,
" Prunella and Gaiter ditto,
" India Rubber Shoes, (lined and furred.)
Misses' Calf, Seal and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
" Kid and Morocco Slippers, (col'd & black,)
Boys' pegged and sewed Calf Shoes and Brogans,
" " Kip and coarse Brogans,

A large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes,

A large assortment of Women's Leather Boots, Shoes and Slippers,

This entire Stock was bought direct from the Manufacturers or at auction, and will be sold low for Cash by the package, dozen, or at retail.

—ON HAND—

Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, &c. &c.

September 15, 1840. 15-6w.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, and assorted colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Merinos, Muslin-de-Lanes, Challys, black and colored Silks, plain and figured, black Bombazines, Rose and Point Blankets, and Negro Cloths, 1575 pieces Calico, very cheap, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Anker Bolting Cloths, with many other articles,—all of which being bought at the lowest package price, is offered CHEAP FOR CASH, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 10, 1840. 15-tf

For Sale,

1800 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT.

Apply to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

September 15, 1840. 15tf

Notice

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature, for a charter for the Beaver Creek Manufacturing Company.

By HALL & JOHNSON.

Oct. 7, 1840. 18-*tf.*

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and SATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books; &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.

E. J. HALE.

October 5, 1840.

Misses JANE & J. B SIMPSON'S

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

SCHOOL will commence on the second Monday (12th) Oct. at Mrs. Brown's (known as the Mumford house) Gillespie Street.

Mrs. Brown (with whom the teachers will reside) can accommodate young ladies with comfortable board at ten dollars per month.

FOR SALE.

A TEAM OF MULES.

Apply to

C. P. MALLETT.

October 6, 1840. 18tf.

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

FEMALE SCHOOL,

FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.

The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Fancy work,	3	" "
Use of Piano for practising,	2	" "

September 16, 1840. 98tf

For Sale,

PEA NUT SILK WORM EGGS,

PRICE 25 cents a thousand. Purchasers at a distance can have them sent by mail. Apply at this Office.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1840. 15tf

☞ The Pea Nut Silk Worms are among the most valuable varieties. They consume less food than the common kinds. Their cocoons are remarkably firm and contain an unusual quantity of silk. The eggs advertised above are from a lot of eggs imported this season, that cost one dollar a thousand.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution*, bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often mortally injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

School for Young Ladies.

MISSES JANE and JESSIE B. SIMPSON will open a School for Young Ladies, in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in October.

Terms per session, consisting of twenty-two weeks:

Elementary department,	$8 00
First Class,	16 00
French Language,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Music,	25 00
Use of Piano,	3 00
Contingent expenses,	50

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

Notice to the Public.

THE citizens of Montgomery county, North Carolina, will petition the next General Assembly, to be held in the City of Raleigh, for said State, for a division of said county by the Yadkin and Pedee River, to commence at the Anson and Richmond line, and to be divided by the winding course of said River to the Rowan and Davidson line, so as to compose a new county on the North West side of said River, to be called Marion, or Stanly, or any name that will be popular.

September 22, 1840. 17-6wpd

Lands for sale,

(BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY,)

I WILL expose to sale, at the Court House door of Cumberland county, on Monday the 2d day of November next, at 12 o'clock, M., a LOT on Robeson street, town of Fayetteville, 82 feet 6 inches front. Also, another Lot joining the same, on the East side of Robeson street.

TERMS.—A credit of *three* and *six* months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E. of Cumberland county.*

Sept. 21, 1840. 16ts

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEGRO BOY for sale.

A NEGRO BOY, 18 or 20 years old, for sale.—Apply at this Office.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1840.

George McBryde and others, vs. John McBryde and others,

PETITION FOR SALE OF NEGROES.

THE Petition states that Duncan McBryde died intestate, leaving six Slaves and eleven Children, his heirs and distributees; that the other personals have been nearly exhausted in the payment of debts; that the defendants John McBryde, Duncan McBryde, William McBryde, Bryant Taylor and wife Mary, Daniel B. Campbell and wife Gennet, reside beyond the limits of the State: Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for five weeks, for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, and make defence, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1840, and in the sixty-fifth year of American Independence.

Issued the 14th day of September, 1840.

[16] SDH. HOWELL, *Clk. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1840.

Lauchlin McLean, Adm'r., vs. Murdoch McLeod and others, heirs and heiresses of Daniel McLeod, deceased.

PETITION TO SUBJECT REAL ESTATE TO PLAINTIFF'S CLAIM.

THE Petitioner states, that he obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Daniel McLeod, deceased; that the personal estate is exhausted, and the debts against the same not satisfied; that he has a claim of three hundred and thirty dollars against the estate, secured by bond, and prays to have the real estate subjected to the payment thereof; that the defendants Margaret McLeod, Neill McLeod, Catharine Ann McLeod, Margaret Jane McLeod, Norman and Arch'd McLeod, who are the offspring of John McLeod, dec'd, and Neill McLeod, dec'd., brothers of intestate, live beyond the limits of the State: Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer five weeks, for said Defendants to appear at next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, and make defence, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1840, and in the sixty-fifth year of American Independence.

[16] SDH. HOWELL, *Clk. C. C.*

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions*, which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations*, and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

For Sale.

A PAIR of Carriage HORSES, young and well broke.

Also, a good Saddle HORSE.

Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

October 5, 1840. 18-3w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, a bill will be introduced to repeal the act directing the Court of Richmond county to give but Forty Dollars each to the Clerk and Sheriff of said County, for their yearly services.

September 21, 1840. 18-4w

[Pr. adv. $1 50.]

For Sale.

5 BALES heavy unbleached Shirting, suitable for Negroes

50 Casks Lime.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Oct. 6, 1840. 18-*tf.*

Received per Cotton Plant Lighter,

50 BAGS PRIME RIO COFEE.

On the River, 47 bags do. do.

For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST.

Opposite Lafayette Hotel.

October 5, 1840.

STOVES AND STOVE PIPE.

THE Subscriber has on hand a large assortment of STOVES and STOVE PIPE, consisting of Cooking, Boiling, and Baking. Also, Franklin six and nine Plate and Box Stoves, suitable for Churches, Manufactories, counting rooms, &c. which he offers for sale very low. Also, a large assortment of Japanned and PLAIN Tin Ware, and Housekeeping articles, at wholesale and retail.

JAMES MARTINE.

October 5, 1840. 18-3w

A LOG CABIN LETTER

We give below the letter addressed by Gov. Seward to the Westchester County Committee, in reply to their invitation to him to attend the log cabin dedication at North Castle, on the 24th inst. It is one of the most eloquent and touching productions we have ever read, and cannot fail to awaken the sympathies of every honest heart.—*Star.*

ALBANY, September 11, 1840.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 25th ultimo, inviting me to join the citizens of Westchester county in dedicating a log cabin at North Castle, on the 24th instant, was duly received. I am prevented from accepting the invitation by engagements which call me into the western part of the State. I wish, nevertheless, that it were in my power to visit Westchester. I have recollections which can never leave me, of the hospitality of her citizens; and there is abundant evidence that the patriotism of her sons has not declined since the days when three of her incorruptible Whigs spurned the bribe of British gold, and saved their country from Arnold's treason.

I should, with great pleasure, too, bear my part in dedicating the log cabin. The structure is peculiarly American, and is associated with our dearest recollections of the past, and our best hopes of the future. There is scarcely one among us of American birth, whatever may be his condition in life, who, if required to trace his genealogy, would not find his ancestors in a log cabin, within one or two, or at most three, generations. The emigrant who seeks an asylum here from the storms of the old world may meet a cold reception in the paved city, but if he follows where the spirit of adventure leads, he will always find in the log cabin a generous welcome.

The memory of man runneth to the time when only log cabins graced the sight of almost every city, town, and village in the land, and wherever the humble structure is now found, it gives promise of a farm, a village, or it may be a capital. When these unpretending dwellings begin to cluster in the valley, or on the hill-side, it is certain that there the church and the school-house will soon appear. As soon as the patrimonial farm is found too small for an increasing family, the enterprising sons hie away to the West—the beech, maple, and hemlock fall beneath their sturdy arms, and the smoke from their log cabins gives notice to the settlers that new emigrants have arrived among them. When prosperity forsakes, and kind, familiar friends forget us because we are poor, the West invites us to erect our log cabins there, and try once more. The log cabin is the cradle of patriotism and valor. When the Indian foe hung upon our Western border, and the British upon our Atlantic and Northern frontier, and Harrison, Scott, and Jackson called to the rescue, the cry ran through the log cabins, and their fearless riflemen rushed to the battle fields of Tippecanoe, Chippewa, and New Orleans.

In childhood I attended my father in his visits as a physician to the halls of the rich and log cabins of the poor; I saw the offices of affection performed with equal assiduity in both. Health restored gladdened as many hearts, and bereavement produced as bitter tears, in the one as in the other. In maturer years I have visited the marble dwellings in our own cities and abroad, and I have been a guest in the log cabins of Cayuga and Chautauque. I confess that in the latter I found always the most cordial greeting and largest welcome. I can bear witness, too, that while no condition, high or low, exempts us from the cares, the disappointments, and the sorrows of life, and while faith, hope, and charity withhold their consolations from none who cherish them, their choicest influences will be observed in the humblest abode. Let us honor the log cabin, and let us take care that wherever the unpretending structure is found, no matter what may be the birth, language, or condition of its occupants, the school-house is erected near it, and its rustic shelves are graced with the cheap volumes of the Sunday School and Common School Libraries, and we may then be assured that luxury and ambition can never undermine the foundation of the Republic.

I am, with great respect and esteem, your friend and fellow-citizen,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

James A. Hamilton, Munson J. Lockwood, and William L. Bowron, Esquires, Committee.

Franco-English.—A French gantleman, rescued from drowning in the Thames, owing to the upsetting of a boat, being taken to an adjacent tavern, and advised to drink a very hot glass of brandy and water, thus addressed the waiter—"Saire, I shall tank you not to make it *a fortnight.*" "A fortnight!" said the waiter, "had'nt you better take it directly?" "Oh yes," returned Monsieur, "directly, to be sure; but not a fortnight—not *two week.*"

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH

At the Virginia Whig Convention, October 5, 1840.

Mr. WEBSTER rose and addressed the Convention as follows:

Virginians: The wisdom of our fathers has established for us a Constitution of Government, which enables me to appear here to-day, and to address you as *my fellow citizens*, (cheering,) and half a century of experience has shewn how useful to our common interests, how conducive to our common renown and glory is that Constitution by which we have been united. I desire to pay due honor to those illustrious men who made us—the children of those who fell at Bunker Hill and Yorktown—members of the same political family, tied together by the same common destiny, and awaiting together the same common prosperity or common adversity in all time to come. It is the extraordinary nature of the times united with a long cherished desire to visit Virginia, which has occasioned me the pleasure I enjoy of being in the midst of you all to-day. I have come more for the purpose of seeing and hearing you than of speaking to you myself. I have come to mingle myself among you; to listen to the words of your wise and patriotic men; that I may aid my own patriotic feeling, by communication with the chivalrous spirits of this ancient Dominion.—(cheers.) But inasmuch as there are, or may be, some questions of national policy or of constitutional power, on which you and I differ, there are some amiable persons who are so very considerate of your reputation and of my reputation, as to signify that they esteem it a great breach of propriety for me, that you should invite me to come here or that I should come among you. (Loud laughter and cheering mingled with cries of "welcome, welcome.") Let us hope that these amiable persons will allay their own fears.

If there be any question or questions on which you and I differ in opinion, those questions are not to be the topics of discussion to-day. No!—We are not quite soft enough for such an operation as that. (Laughter.) We are battling together in the face of a common enemy—we are armed to the teeth—putting forth as many hands as Briareus, and with each hand dealing him all the blows we can—and does he imagine that at such a moment we shall be carrying on our family controversies? That we are going to give ourselves those blows which are due to him? No: he is the enemy of our country—we mean to pursue him till we bring him to capitulation or to flight; and when *we have done that*, if there are any differences of opinion among us, we will try to settle them ourselves, without his advice or assistance; (laughter;) and we will settle them in a spirit of conciliation and mutual kindness. If we do differ in any of our views, we must settle that difference not in a spirit of exasperation, but with moderation—with forbearance—in a spirit of amity and brotherhood.

It is an era in my life for me to find myself on the soil of Virginia addressing such an assemblage as is now before me: I feel it to be such; I deeply feel the responsibility of the part which has this day been thrown upon me. But although it is the first time I have addressed an assembly of my fellow-citizens upon the soil of Virginia, I hope I am not altogether unacquainted with the history, character and sentiments of this venerable State. The topics which now are agitating the country, and which have brought us all here to-day, have no relation whatever with those in which I differ from the opinions she has ever entertained. The grievances and the misgovernment which have roused the country, pertain to that class of subjects which especially and peculiarly belong to Virginia, and have from the very beginning of our history. I know something of the community amidst which I stand: its distinguished and ardent attachment to civil liberty; and its disposition for political disquisition. I know that the landholders which it contains are competent from their education and their leisure, to discuss political questions in their elements, and to look at Government in its tendencies as well as in the measures it may at present pursue. There is a sleepless suspicion, a vigilant jealousy of power, especially of Executive power, which for three quarters of a century has marked the character of the people of the Old Dominion:—and if I have any right conception of the evils of the time or of the true objection to the measures of the present Administration, it is, that they are of such a kind as to expose them, in an especial manner, to that sleepless jealousy, that stern republican scrutiny, that acute and astute inspection which have distinguished the present as they have all preceding generations of men in this ancient Commonwealth. Allowing this to be so, let me present to you my own view of the present aspect of our public affairs.

In my opinion, a decisive majority of all the People of the U. S. have been, for several years past, opposed to the policy of the existing Administration. I shall assume this in what I have farther to say, because I believe it to be true; and I believe that events are on the wing, and will soon take place, which will proclaim the truth of that position, and will show a vote of three-fourths of the population of this country in favor of *a change of men.* (Cheers, and strong marks of assent.) Taking this for the present as the true state of political feeling and opinion, I next call your attention to the fact of the very extraordinary excitement, of agitation, and I had almost said of commotion, which marks the present moment throughout every part of the land. Why are these vast assemblages every where congregated? Why, for example, am I here, five hundred miles from my own place of residence, to address such an assembly of Virginians? And why does every day, in every State, witness something of a similar kind? Has this ever been the case before?—Certainly not in our time, and once only in the time of our fathers. There are some present here who witnessed, and there are others who have learned from the lips of their parents, the state of feeling which existed in 1774 and '5, before the resort to arms was had to effect the objects of the Revolution. I speak now of the time when Patrick Henry, standing as we now do, in the open air, was addressing the Virginians of that day, while at the same moment James Otis and his associates were making the same rousing appeal to the people of Massachusetts. (Loud cheering)—From that time to this, there has been nothing in any degree resembling what we now behold.—This general earnestness, this universal concern of all men in public affairs, is now witnessed for the first time since the Revolution. Do not men abandon their fields in the midst of seed time—do they not leave their various occupations, as you have now done, to attend to matters which they deem more important? And is it not so through all clases of our citizens all over the whole land! Now the important question I wish to put, is this, and I put it as a question fit for the mind of the statesmen of Virginia—I propose it, with all respect, to the deep deliberation and reflection of every patriotic man throughout the country—it is this: If it be true that a majority of the People of the U. S. have, for some years, been opposed in sentiment to the policy of the present Administration, *why is it necessary* that these extraordinary efforts should be put forth to turn that Administration out of power, and to put better men in their places? We inhabit a free country—every office of public trust is in our own hands, at the disposal of the People's own unbiased suffrages: all public concerns are controlled and managed by them, at their own pleasure: and the trust has always been to the ballot-box as an effectual means to keep the Government at all times in conformity with the public will. How, then, has it happened, that with all this, such extraordinary efforts have been necessary to put out a particular Administration? Why has it not been done by the silent power of the elective franchise? Why has not the Government been changed both in its policy and in the men who administer it? I desire from the free, the thinking men of Virginia, an answer to that question. When the elections are every where shewing that a large majority of the People are opposed in sentiment to the existing Administration, I desire them to tell me how that Administration has held its place and pursued its own peculiar system of measures so long?

My answer to my own question is this: In my judgment, it has come to be true in the actual working of our system of Government, that the Executive power has increased its influence and its patronage to such a degree, that it may counteract the will of a majority of the People, and continue to do so, until that majority has not only become very large, but till it has united in its objects and in its candidate, and by a strenuous effort, is enabled to turn the Administration out of power. I believe that the power and patronage of the Executive in our Government has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. I believe that it does enable the incumbents to resist the public will, until the country is roused to a high and simultaneous effort, and the imperative mandate of the public voice dismisses the unfaithful servants from their places.

Now, I ask, can it be supposed that this Government can go on long in a course of successful operation, if no change can be produced without such an effort as that in which the People of this country are now engaged? I put it to the old fashioned Republicans of Virginia. I ask them, whether it can be supposed that this free Republican Government of ours can last for half a century longer, if its Administration cannot be changed without such an excitement—I may say, such a civil revolution, as is now in progress, and, I trust, is near its completion?

I present this case as the greatest and strongest of all proofs that Executive power in this country has increased, and is dangerous to liberty; that when a majority of the people have for a long time been opposed to an administration, it still requires such an effort—it still demands that men should simultaneously relinquish all their private pursuits to produce a change of that administration.

If this be so, then I ask, what are the causes which have given and have augmented this force of Executive power? The disciples of the ancient school of Virginia long entertained the opinion that there was great danger of encroachment by the General Government, on the just rights of the States; but they were also alarmed at the possibility of an undue augmentation of the Executive power. It becomes us at a crisis like the present, to recur to first principles—to go back to our early history, and to see how the question actually stands.

You all well know that, in the formation of a Constitution for the government of this country, the great difficulty its framers encountered was with regard to the Executive power. It was easy to establish a House of Representatives and a second branch of the Government, in the form of a Senate, for it was a very obvious thing to say that the States should be represented in one House of Congress as the people were represented. But the great and perplexing question was, how to limit and regulate the Executive power in such a manner that while it defended the country, it should not be able to endanger civil liberty. Our fathers had seen and felt the inconvenience during the revolutionary war, of a weak Executive in Government. The country had suf-

fered much from that cause. There was not any unity of purpose or efficiency of action in its Executive power. As the country had just emerged from one war, and might be plunged into another, they were looking intently to such a constitution as should secure an efficient Executive. Perhaps it remains to be seen, whether in this respect they had not better have given less power to this branch and taken all the inconvenience arising from the want of it, rather than to hazard the granting of so much as might prove dangerous not only to the other department of Government, but to the safety and freedom of the country at large.

Because, in the first place, it is the Executive which confers all the favors of a Government. It has the patronage in its hands, and if we look at the augmentation of patronage which has taken place in this country, we shall see that in the course of things, and to answer the purposes of men, this patronage has greatly increased. We shall find the expenditures for office have very much increased. We shall find that this is true of the Civil and Diplomatic departments—we shall find it is true of all the departments, of the Post Office, and especially of the Commercial Department. Thus to take an instance from one of our great commercial cities.—In the Custom House at New York the number of officers has in twelve years increased three-fold—while the emoluments of office have been augmented more than three fold, as well as I remember. There is thus a constant increase of power from the bestowment of office.

Then there is the power of removal; a power which in some instances has been exercised most remorselessly. By whatever party it is exercised, unless it be called for by the actual exigencies of the public service, Virginia, more than any State of the Union, has ever rejected, disowned, disavowed the power of removal for opinion's sake. (Loud cheers.] I do honor to Virginia in this respect.—That power has been far less practised in Virginia than in a certain State where the Spoils' doctrine is known to be more popular. But this power of removal, sanctioned as it is by time, does exist and I have seen it exercised in every part of the country where public opinion tolerated it, with a most remorseless hand.

I will now say, however, that which I admit to be very presumptuous, because it is said, notwithstanding the illustrious authority of one of the greatest of your great men—a man better acquainted with the Constitution of the United States than any other man—a man who saw it in its cradle—who held it in his arms, as one may say, in its infancy—who presented and recommended it to the American people, and who saw it adopted very much under the force of his own reasoning and the weight of his own reputation—who lived long enough to see it prosperous—to enjoy its honors—and who at last went down to the grave among ten thousand blessings for which morning and evening he had thanked God:—I mean James Madison. Yet even from this great and good man, whom I hold to be chief among the just interpreters of the Constitution, I am constrained, however presumptuous it may be considered, to differ in relation to one of his interpretations of that instrument. I refer to the opinion expressed by him, that the power of removal from office does exist in the Constitution as an independent power. I wish he had taken a different view of it. I do not say that he was wrong; that in me would be too great presumption. I advert to this now, to shew, that I am not now for the first time preaching against the danger of an increase of Executive power; for when the subject was in discussion before Congress, I expressed there the same opinions which I have now uttered, and which have been only the more confirmed by more recent experience. The power of removal places the hopes and fears, the living, the daily bread of men at the disposal of the Executive, and does, thereby, cause a vast augmentation of Executive influence and control. Then, again, from the very nature of things the Executive power acts constantly; it is always in being—always in the citadel and on the look-out; and it has, besides, uniformity of purpose. They who are in, have but one object, which is to keep all others out; while those who are not in office, and who desire a change, have a variety of different objects as they are to be found in different parts of the country. One complains of one thing, another of another; and, ordinarily, there is no strict unity of object or of candidate; and, therefore, it is that those wielding power within the citadel are able to keep the others out though they may be more numerous. Hence we have seen an Administration, though in a minority, yet by the continued exercise of power, able to bring over the people to the support of such a measure as the Sub-Treasury, which, when it was first proposed, received but little favor in any part of the country.

Again: though it may appear comparatively inconsiderable, yet when we are looking at the means by which the Executive power has risen to its present threatening height we must not overlook the power of—I will not say a pensioned—but of a patronized Press. Of all things in a popular Government, a *Government press* is the most to be dreaded. The Press furnishes the only means of public address: and if government by supporting come to control it, then they take to themselves, at the public expense, the great channel of all communication to the People. Unless France be an exception, where the Minister regularly demands so many thousand francs for the management of the public press, I know of no Government in the world where the Press is avowedly pationized to the same extent as it is in this country. Have not you, men of Virginia, been mortified to witness the importance which is attached at Washington to the election of a Public Printer? to observe the great anxiety and solicitude which even your friends have been obliged to exercise to keep that appointment out of the hands of Executive power? One of the first things to be done when a new Administration shall come into power will be to separate the Government Press from the politics of the country. [Loud Cheers.] I don't want the Government Printer to preach politics to the People, because I know beforehand what politics he will preach—it will all be one *Io Triumphe* from the beginning of the first page to the end of the last paragraph. I am for cutting off this power from the Executive. Give the People fair play. I say, *Give the People fair play.* If they think the Government is in error, or that better men may be found to administer it, give them a chance to turn the present men out and put better men in; but dont let them be compelled to give their money to pay a man to persuade them not to change the Government. [Laughter and loud cheering.]

Well, there are still other modes by which executive power is established and confirmed—the first thing it seeks to do is to draw strict lines of party opinion, appeal to the party feelings of men. This is a topic which might lead me very far into an enquiry as to the causes which have overturned all popular Governments. It is the nature of men to be credulous and confiding towards their friends. If there exists in the country a powerful party, and if the head of that party be the head of the Government, and avowing himself to be the head of that party, gives thanks for the public honors he has received, not to the country but to his party, then we can see the cause in operation which according to the well known character and tendences of man lead us to give undue trust and confidence to party favorites. Why, gentlemen, Kings and Queens of old, and probably in modern times, have had their favorites and they have given them unbounded trust. Well, there are sometimes among the people persons who are no wiser than Kings or Queens, who have favorites also, and give those favorites the same blind trust and confidence.—Hence it is very difficult, nay sometimes impossible, to convince a party that the man at its head exercises an undue amount of power. They say, "he is our friend; the more power he wields the better for us, because he will wield it for our benefit." There are two sorts of Republicans in the world: one is a very good sort, the other I think quite indifferent. The latter care not what power those persons in office possess if they have the election of those persons. They are quite willing their favorites should exercise all power and are perfectly content with the tendences of Government to an elective despotism if they may choose the man at the head of it, and more especially if they have a chance of being chosen themselves. That is one sort of Republicanism. But that is not our American liberty; that is not the Republicanism of the U. States, and especially of the State of Virginia. Virginians do not rush out into that extravagant confidence in them; they are for restraining power by law: they are for hedgeing in and strictly guarding all who exercise it. They look upon all who are in office as limited agents, and will not repose too much trust in any. That is American Republicanism. What was it that Thomas Jefferson said with so much emphasis? Have we found angels in the form of men to govern us? However it might have been then, we of this day may answer no, no. (Loud laughter.) We have found them, at least like others, "a little *lower* than the Angels." (Roars of laughter.) In the same spirit he has said, an elective despotism is not the Government we fought for. And that is true. But our fathers fought for a limited Government—a Government hedged all around with securities—or, as I heard a distinguished son of Virginia say, one fenced in with ten rails and a top rider. (Loud laughter.)

Gentlemen: A distinguished lover of liberty of our own time, in another hemisphere, said, with apparent paradox, that the quantity of liberty in any country is exactly equal to the quantity of restraint; because if Government is restrained from putting its hand upon you, to that extent you are free; and all regular liberty consists in putting restraints upon Government and individuals—so that they shall not interfere with our freedom of action and purpose.—You may easily simplify Government, shallow thinkers talk of a simple Government; Turkey is the simplest Government in the world. But if you wish to secure entire personal liberty, you must multiply restraints upon the Government, so that it cannot go further than the public good requires. Then you may be free and not otherwise.

Another great power by which executive influence augments itself especially when the man who wields it stands at the head of a party, consists in the use of names. *Mirabeau* said that words are things;—and so they are. But I believe that they are often fraudulent things, and always possessed of real power. The faculty of taking to ourselves a popular name, and giving an unpopular name to an adversary, is a faculty of very great concern in politics. I put it to you, gentlemen, whether for the last month or two, the whole power of this Government has not consisted chiefly in the discharge of a shower of hard names. Have you for a month past heard any man defend the Sub-Treasury? Have you heard any man during that time burn his fingers by taking hold of Mr. Poinsett's Militia project? Their whole resort has been to pour out upon us a tide of denunciation as aristocrats, taking to themselves the mean while the well deserved designation of true Democrats. How cheering, how delightful, that a man, independent of any regard to his own character or worth, may thus range himself under a banner the most acceptable of all others to his fellow citizens. It is with false patriotism as with base money; all goes by the stamp. It does not wish to be weighed; it hates the scales; it is thrown into horrors at the crucible; it must all go by tale; it holds out the King's head with his name and superscription, and if challenged, replies—Do you not see this stamp on my forehead? I belong to the Democratic family—make me current. (Loud laughter and cheering.) But we live in an age too enlightened to be gulled by this bustness of stamping; we have learned to inquire into the true nature and value of things. Democracy most surely is not a term of reproach, but respect. Our Government is a Constitutional, Democratic Republican Government, and if they mean that only, there is none will dispute that they are good Democrats. But if they set up qualifications and distinctions, if there are *genera and species*, it may require twenty political Linnæuses to say to which classification they belong.

There is another contrivance for the increase of Executive power, which is utterly abhorrent to all true patriots, and against which in an especial manner Gen. Washington has left us his farewell injunction: I mean the constant recurrence to local differences, prejudices and jealousies. That is the great bane and curse of this lovely country of ours. It covers a vast extent of Territory; hence there are few from among us in Massachusetts who enjoy the advantage of a personal intercourse with our friends in Virginia, and but few of you who visit us in Massachusetts;—the South is still more remote; the difference which exists in habits and pursuits between us, enables the enemy to sow tares by exciting local prejudices on both sides. Sentiments are mutually ascribed to us which neither ever entertained. By this means, a party press is enabled to foment jealousies and to destroy that generous spirit of brotherhood which should exist between us. All patriotic men ought carefully to guard themselves against the effect of arts like these.

And here I am brought to advert for one moment to what I constantly see in all the Administration papers from Baltimore, South. It is one perpetual out-cry, admonishing the people of the South that their own State Governments, and the property they hold under them, are not secure if they admit a Northern man to any considerable share in the administration of the Government. You all know that that is the general cry. Now I have spoken my sentiments in the neighborhood of Virginia, though not actually within the State, in June last, and again in the heart of Massachusetts in July, so that it is not now that I proclaim them for the first time—but ten years ago, when obliged to speak on this same subject, I uttered the same sentiment in regard to slavery and to the absence of all power in Congress to interfere, in any manner whatever, with that subject. I delivered my sentiments fully in Alexandria in the month of June, and in July at Worcester, in Massachusetts. I shall ask some friend connected with the Press, to circulate in Virginia what I said on this subject in the Senate of the U. States on the 30th of January last. I have nothing to add or to subtract from what I then said. I commend it to your attention, or rather I desire you to look at it. I hold that Congress is absolutely precluded from interfering in any manner, direct or indirect, with this, as with any other of the Institutions of the country. [The cheering was here loud and long continued, and a voice from the crowd exclaimed, "we are here from Maryland to Louisiana, and we desire that the sentiment just expressed may be repeated. Repeat, repeat!] Well—I repeat it—proclaim it on the wings of all the winds—tell it to all your friends—[cries of "we will, we will"]—tell it, I say, that standing here in the capital of Virginia, beneath an October sun, in the midst of this assemblage, before the entire country and upon all the responsibility which belongs to me, I say that there is no power directly or indirectly in Congress or the General Government to interfere in the slightest degree with the Institutions of the South. (Immense cheering, and a voice from the crowd exclaiming "that is two thousand votes for Harrison."

And now, said Mr. W., I ask you only to do me one favor, (we'll do it.) I ask you to carry that paper home, (we will, we will.) read it, read it to your neighbors; and when you hear the cry, "shall *Mr. Webster, the Abolitionist*, be allowed to profane the soil of Virginia," (loud shouts and repeated and prolonged cheers, with cries of "welcome! welcome! welcome!") that you will tell tell them that, in connexion with the doctrine in that speech, I hold that there are two governments over us, each possessing its own distinct authority, with which the other may not interfere. I may differ from you in some things, but I will here say that as to the doctrines of States Rights as held by Mr. Madison in his last days, I do not know that we differ at all. (cheers)—yet I am among the foremost to avow that it is indispensable to the prosperity of the two Governments to preserve, and that he is no true friend to either who does not labour to preserve that true distinction between both. (Immense cheering.)

We may not all see the line which divides them alike; but all honest men know that there is a line, and they all fear to go either on the one or the other side of it. It is this balance between the General and the State Governments which has preserved the country in unexampled prosperity for fifty years—and the destruction of this just balance will be the destruction of our Government. What I believe to be the doctrine of State Rights, I hold as firmly as any man. Do I not belong to a State! and may I not say, to a State which has done something to give herself renown, and to her sons some little share of participated distinction! (Great cheering.) I say again, that the preservation of State Rights, on the one hand, and of the just power of Congress, upon the other, is equally indispensable to the preservation of our free Republican Government. (Cheers.)

And now, gentlemen, permit me to address you a few words in regard to those measures of the General Government which have caused the existing excitement throughout the country. I will pass rapidly over them. (Go on.) I need not argue to you Democrats the question of the Sub-Treasury, (groans and contemptuous laughter;) and I suppose it is hardly necessary to speak to you of Mr. Poinsett's Militia Bill. (Laughter.) Into which of your mountains has not its discussion penetrated! Up which of all your winding streams has not its echo floated! I am sure he must be very tired of it himself. (Loud laughter.) Remember always that the great principle of the Constitution on that subject, is, that the militia is the militia of the States, and not of the President—(Loud cheers, and cries of "yes, yes!") and being thus the militia of the States, there is no part of the Constitution worded with greater care and with a more scrupulous jealousy than that which speaks of the power of Congress over the militia. Does it say that Congress may make use of the militia as it pleases—that the militia may be called out to make war, to train and discipline! No such thing; the terms used are the most precise and particular—"The President may call out the militia to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection, and to repel foreign invasion." These three cases are specified—and these are all. Call out the militia to drill them! To discipline them! To march the militia of Virginia to Wheeling to be drilled!—Why, such a thing never entered into the head of any man—never, never, (laughter and cheering.)—What is very unusual in the Constitution, it has placed a negative on all other purposes for the exercise of this power than those particularly enumerated; and then follow those golden words in the Constitution, reserving to the States the appointment of officers and the disciplining of the militia. That's it! (Cheers—"Yes, that's it!) Read this clause, and then read in Mr. Poinsett's project that the militia are to be trained by the President! (Shouts.) Look on this picture and on that. I do Virginia no more than justice, when I say that she first land held upon this monstrous project, and has continued to denounce it, till she has made its author's heart sick, (cheering.) and she don't mean to pardon it even now. (No, no!)

As to the Sub-Treasury, the subject is worn out. It is almost as empty as the Treasury itself.—(Laughter and cheers.) I had, the other day, the honor to address an assemblage of the merchants of New York. I asked them, among other things, whether all this eternal cry about a separation of Bank and State, was not all mockery and humbug—and ten thousand merchants, intimately acquainted with the whole subject, cried, "yes, yes—it is!"—The fact unquestionably is, that the funds of the Government are just as much in the custody of the Banks at this moment as they ever were; yet at the same time, I believe that under that law, there does exist, at Washington, a vast power to stop, at its pleasure, all the solvent Banks in the community. Such is the opinion every where held by the best informed men in the commercial parts of the country.

There is another expedient to augment executive power quite novel in its character. I refer to the power conferred upon the President to select from among the appropriations of Congress, such as he may suppose the state of the Treasury most to justify, and may give or withhold the public money accordingly. This is certainly a marvellously democratic doctrine. Do you not perceive the emphasis with which Mr. Jefferson expressed himself on the subject of specific appropriations? The law, as it now stands, requires them to be specific. If Congress appropriate so many dollars for building of ships, no part of the money may be applied to the pay of sailors or marines. But now has this legal provision been treated? The restriction remains in the statute as it did before—the appropriations are specific still—but then a specific power is given to the President, to dispense with the restriction—and thus one specific is set against the other. (Laughter.) Let this process be carried but one step farther, and although there may be a variety of appropriations made by Congress, yet, inasmuch as we have entire trust and confidence in the executive discretion, that the President will make the proper selections from among them, therefore, be it enacted, That what little money there may at any time be found in the Treasury, the President may expend very much as according to his own pleasure. [Loud laughter.]

There is one other topic I must not omit. I am now endeavoring to prove that of all men on the face of the earth, you of Virginia, the descendants and disciples of some of the greatest men of the Revolution, are most called to repudiate and to condemn the doctrines of this administration. I call upon you to apply to this administration all that body of political truth which you have learned from Henry, from Jefferson, from Madison, from Wythe, and that whole constellation of revolutionary worthies, of whom you are justly proud—and under this light to examine and to say whether this present only Democratic administration are the favorers of civil liberty and of State Rights, or the reverse. And, in furtherance of this design, I call your attention to the conduct of the President, of the Executive Departments, and of the Senate of the United States in regard to the right and practice of the States to contract debts for their own purposes. Has it occurred to you what a deadly blow they have struck at the just authority and rights of the States! Let us follow this matter out a little. In the palmy times of the Treasury, when it was not only full but overflowing with the public money, the States to a very considerable extent engaged in works of Internal Improvement, and in consequence of doing so had occasion to borrow money. We all know that money can be had on much cheaper terms on the other continent than on this: hence the bonds of the States went abroad and absorbed capital in Europe, and so long as their credit was unassailed and remained sound, this was accomplished for the most part at very reasonable rates. During this process, and while a number of the States had thus their State securities in the foreign market, the President of the United States, in his opening message to Congress at the commencement of the last Session, comes out with a series of the most discouraging and most disparaging remarks on the credit of all the States. He tells Congress that the States will repent what they have done, and that they will find it difficult to pay the debt they have contracted; and this official language of the Chief Magistrate to the Legislature goes out into the very market where these state bonds are held for sale. Then comes his Secretary, Mr. Woodbury, with a report in the same strain; giving it as his opinion, that the States have gone too far in this assumption of liabilities. But the thing does not stop here. Mr. Benton brings forward a resolution into the Senate, declaring that the General Government ought not to assume these debts of the States: that resolution is sent to a committee, and that committee make a report upon the subject as long as yonder bridge (though not, I believe, as much travelled or as often gone over,) the whole object and tendency of which, is to disparage the credit of the States, and then Mr. Grundy makes a speech upon it. What had Mr. Benton or Mr. Grundy to do with the matter! Were they called on to guaranty the debts of Virginia or of Maryland!—[Laughter.] Yet, the effect very naturally and inevitably was, to depress the value of State securities in the Foreign market. I was in Europe at the time. My own State had her bonds in that market: and what did I see! The most miserable, pitiful, execrable lucubrations taken from the public press in New York, endeavoring to prove that the States had not sovereignty enough to contract debts. These wretched productions declared that the bonds issued by the States of this Union were all void: that they were no better than waste paper: and exhorted European capitalists not to touch one of them. These articles, coming as they did, from this side of the water, were all seized on with avidity and put into circulation in the leading journals all over Europe—at the same time, the Administration press in this country, unrebuked by the Government, put forth arguments going to show that Virginia has no authority to contract a debt in the name and on the credit of the commonwealth—that Massachusetts is so completely shorn of every particle of sovereignty whatever, that she can issue no public security of any kind on which to borrow money!—And this the doctrine of State Rights! Well, gentlemen, I was called on to meet this question, and I told those who put to me the enquiry, that the States of the American Union were, in this respect, just as sovereign as any of their States in Europe. I held a correspondence on the subject, which was published at large: and for that—yes, for defending State Rights before the face of all Europe, I have been denounced as one who wants the General Government to assume the debts of the States—as one who has conspired to buy up British Whigs with foreign gold! (Loud laughter and cheering.) All this, however, has not ruffled my temper. I have seen it all with composure. But I confess there is one thing which has disturbed the serenity of my mind. It is what appears to be a studied attempt, on the part of this whole Administration, including its head, to fix a spot upon the good name and early founders of our Constitution. Read the letter of the President to some of his friends in Kentucky—to what he calls "the entire Democracy of Kentucky." (I should like much to know what constitutes the Democracy of a State. These good friends of the President write to him that the entire democracy of the State is with him, and he writes back how happy he is to hear that such is the fact. The State comes to the vote, and two-thirds of the people of the State are found to be against him—yet still he clasps to his breast, with exultation, the "entire Democracy of Kentucky!")—[Great laughter and cheering.] And so it will be a month hence. Gen. Harrison will have been elected by a simultaneous rush of the free voters of the whole Union—yet Mr. Van Buren will still continue to clasp to his embraces "the entire Democracy" of the country. Be this as it may, he does, in that letter, ascribe to President Washington, in 1791, and to Mr. Madison, in 1816, corrupt motives for their public conduct. I may forgive this, but I shall not forget it. I ask you to read that letter, and one other written on the occasion; and then, if it comes in your way, I ask you to peruse an address put forth by the Administration members of the New York Legislature. What do you think they say? You, countrymen of Jefferson and Madison, of Henry, of Wythe, of the Lees, and a host of kindred spirits of the same order—you, who inherit the soil and the principles of those men who shed their blood for our national independence—what do you think they say of your fathers and of my fathers!—Why, that in all their efforts and sacrifices in that great struggle, they meant, not independence—not civil liberty—not the establishment of a Republican Government—but merely to transfer the Throne from England to America, and to be themselves Peers and Nobles around it! Does it not disturb the blood of Virginians to hear language like this! [Cries of "yes, yes!" mingled with cheering.] I do say that this attempt to scorch the fair, unsullied reputation of our ancestors——but no, no—they cannot scorch it: it will go through a hotter furnace than any their detraction can kindle, and even the smell of fire shall not be upon their garments. Yet it does raise one's indignation to see men, certainly not the greatest of all benefactors of their country, thus attempt to scorch the fame of men both then and ever since universally admitted to have been among her greatest and her best of friends. [Cheers.]

While speaking of the attacks of this Administration on State Rights, I should not do my duty if I omitted to notice the outrage recently perpetrated on the most sacred rights of the State and People of New Jersey. By the Constitution of the United States, New Jersey, like the other States, is entitled to have a certain quota of Representatives in Congress; and she chooses them in their various districts in the manner she thinks fit. The right to have a specific number of Representatives is a State Right under the Constitution. Under the Constitutional guaranty of this right, New Jersey sends up to the House of Representatives her proper number of men. Now I say that by universal principles, although Congress be the judge in the last resort of the election return and qualification of her own members, those who bring in their hand the prescribed evidence of their election by the people of any State, are entitled to take their seats upon the floor of that House, and to hold them until disturbed by proof preferred on general petition. That this is so must be apparent from the fact that those members who voted them out of their seats possess no better or other means of proving their own right to sit and to vote on that question, than that held by any one of those whom they exclude. Were there other States situated precisely in this respect as New Jersey, would it not be as fair for the New Jersey members to vote these representatives out of the Representative Hall as it was for them to vote her's out? That I think is Virginia law—it is at least plantation law, and that is very good law—That until the House is organized, he who has the evidence of his return as a Representative elected by the people of his district, is entitled to take his seat. But the Representatives of New Jersey, with this evidence in their hand, were voted out of their seats—their competitors, while the evidence was still under examination, were voted in; and immediately gave their complaisant votes for the Sub-Treasury Bill.

Gentlemen, I cannot forget where I am. I cannot forget how often you have heard these subjects discussed by far abler hands than mine, (cries of no, no—none more able—go on—go on.) I will dwell no farther upon these topics. The time has come when the public mind is nearly made up—and is very shortly to settle these questions together with the prosperity of the country for many years to come. (Cheers.) I am only desirous of keeping myself to the line of remark with which I commenced. I say, then, that the enemy has been driven to his last citadel. He takes to himself a popular name, while beneath its cover he fires all his abuse upon his adversaries. That seems to be his chief mode of warfare. If you ask what are his pretensions to the honors and the confidence of the country, his answer is, "I am a Democrat." But are you not in arms against Mr. Poinsett's bill?—The answer still is, "I am a Democrat, and support all the measures of this Democratic Administration." Yes, but what is that? "I am a Democrat." But do you approve of the turning out of the members from New Jersey? "Oh yes, because the words are written on our banner (words actually placed on one of the Administration flags in a procession in Ohio,) "*Democracy scorns the Broad Seal of New Jersey.*"

My friends, I only desire that the professions and principles of this Administration may be examined. We are coming to those times when mere professions can no longer deceive. Virginia has once been deceived by them—but that day is past, times are coming—they are, I trust, just at hand—when that distinguished son of Virginia, that eminent and patriotic citizen who has been put in nomination for the Chief Executive office under this Government will be elected by the unbought, unconstrained suffrages of his countrymen. [Cheers.] To that event I look forward with as much certainty as to the duration of his life—[Immense cheering.]

My acquaintance with the feelings and sentiments of the North has been extensive: and I believe that from Pennsylvania, East, New Jersey, New York, and the whole of New England, with the solitary exception, probably of New Hampshire—I say, I have not a doubt that the whole country will go for the election of William Henry Harrison for the Presidency. [Cheering.] Of my native State of New Hampshire, I shall always speak with respect. I believe that the very foundations of her granite hills begin to shake; [cheers,] indeed, my only fear for her is, that she will come into the great family of her sister States, only when her aid is no longer needed. [Laughter and cheers.]

Fellow-citizens: We are on a great march to the triumphant victory of the principles of liberty over executive power. If we do not accomplish it, the future, I own, appears to me full of darkness and of doubt. If the American People shall sanction the course and the principles of this administration, I for one, though I have been thought hitherto of rather a sanguine temperament, shall begin not a little to despair of the republic. But I will not despair of it. The public mind is aroused; men are beginning to think for themselves, and when they do this they are not far from a right decision. There is now an attempt on the part of the administration, who seem beginning at length, to fear for the perpetuity of their power, to excite a feeling of acrimony and bitterness among neighbors. Have you not seen this particularly of late in the administration papers? Be above it. [Cries of "*we will—we are,*" mingled with cheering.] Tell your neighbors that we are all embarked in one cause, and that we must sink or swim *together*. Invite them, not in a taunting, but in a generous and a temperate spirit, to come forth and argue the great questions of the day, and to see if they can give good and solid reasons, why there should not be a change. Yes, a CHANGE. I said when I was in Baltimore, and I repeat it here, the cry, the universal cry, is for a change. (Cheers.) However well many may think of the motives and designs of the existing administration, they see that it has not succeeded in securing the well-being of the country, and they are for a change. Let us revile nobody. Let us repel nobody. They desire but light, let us give it to them. Let us discuss with moderation and coolness, the great topics of public policy, and endeavor to bring all men of American heart and feeling into what I sincerely believe to be, the true AMERICAN CAUSE. How shall I—Oh! how shall I—express to you my sense of the obligation which rests upon this generation to preserve from destruction our free and happy Republican institutions! Who shall spread dissentions among us? Are we not together under one common Government, to obtain which the blood of your fathers and of mine was poured out together in the same hard fought fields! Nay—does imagination itself, it its highest flight, suggest any thing in the form of political institutions, for which you would exchange these dearly-bought institutions of our own? (Shouts of "No, no, no!") For my part, having now arrived at that period of life when men begin to reflect upon the past, I love to draw around me in thought those pure and glorious spirits who achieved our revolution. I cannot find a deeper or more fervent sentiment in my heart, than that these precious institutions and liberties which we enjoy may be transmitted unimpaired to the latest posterity—that they may terminate only with the termination of all things earthly—when the world itself shall terminate—

When rapt in flames the realms of ether glow,
And Heaven's last thunders shake the world below.

[*The extract from Mr. Webster's speech in Congress, spoken of above, in our next.*]

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

INFAMOUS FORGERY.

The following is a copy of a hand-bill which was published and circulated here on the evening before the adjournment of the Whig Convention. We publish it to show what desperate and despicable means Locofocoism will resort to, to accomplish its purposes, and to let the people know what sort of trickery, falsehood and forgery may be expected from that quarter before the 12th of November.

Be on the alert!

The following is the miserable forgery from the Tory mint to which we allude:

"NOTICE.

"THE TIPPECANOE CLUB BALL

Will take place to-morrow night at 8 o'clock. As none but the *well bred Gentlemen* will be permitted to attend, the *poorer class* are notified that they will be entertained at the Log Cabin (next door) on *Hard Cider*."

By order of THE MANAGERS.
Raleigh, Oct. 6, 1840."

CABINET SECRETS—AND QUARRELS.

It is well understood that a downright quarrel took place a short time since between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Forsyth, the Secretary of State. The version we have of it, and it is from a good source, is as follows. Directly upon the return of Maj. Eaton from Spain, he repaired to Washington, called on the President, and after announcing to him that the visit was a formal one, demanded to know why his drafts on Paris for his official pay had been protested. The President denied all knowledge of the business, and affected to think there must be some mistake about it. Major Eaton left immediately for the State Department, and made the same inquiry of Mr. Forsyth, who promptly replied to him that the bills had been protested by order of the President himself! Here then was a dilemma. Mr. Van Buren vs. Mr. Forsyth. Determined to see the end of it, Major Eaton invited Mr. Secretary Forsyth to accompany him in his carriage to the Presidential Mansion. He did so, and on an interview between the Secretary and the President a colloquial scene something like this occurred.

Mr. Forsyth.—How is it sir that you deny having given orders for the protesting of Major Eaton's drafts?—You are the first President who has been caught in a falsehood.

Mr. Van Buren.—You may leave the Department of State, sir, as soon as you please.

Mr. Forsyth.—I'll be d——d sir if I leave it; I once offered you my resignation, which you refused to accept, and now when you find a man to suit you, you may put him into the office—I shall not resign.

We are not exactly apprised of what followed, but presume the conversation ended here.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The Flag State.—The great Nashville Convention voted a SPLENDID FLAG to the State which shall give, in the approaching Election, the largest majority for Harrison and Tyler, in proportion to her vote; and that she shall be called the "FLAG STATE." *Will not the Old North State try for the Prize?* YES, SHE WILL. WHIGS! TO THE POLLS!!

Raleigh Register.

The Abingdon Virginian contains a letter from 234 late Van Buren men of Scott county, declaring to the country that they cannot any longer support an administration that finds nothing to do but to "take care of itself." They go for Old Tip and one term. This is in Mr. Hopkins' District, and the Locos, at the last election, had 300 majority in this county.

In the Morgantown Republican of the 25th ult., we find the renunciation of THIRTY-FIVE former supporters of Mr. Van Buren, residents of old Monongalia. The ball is rolling with considerable velocity in this Congressional district.—*Wheel. Times.*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: The following is an impromptu effusion on reading the account in your paper of this week, taken from the Register, of the appearance of the Eagles at the Convention in Raleigh on the 5th. It is at your disposal.

On, on to the rescue, thou gallant "North State!"
Though late to the onset, thou'rt not come *too* late;
Thy long twelve years' sleep hath invigored thy arm,
And thou wak'st to do vengeance, and sound the alarm.
The spirit of freedom which glow'd in their sires,
Imbued their whole souls, and enkindled their fires,
Is felt in each pulse, and still throbs in each heart,
And the foe you encounter shall feel the dire smart.
The War Bird's cry sounds o'er thy sons in Convention—
(Our hearts bound unusually quick at the mention)—
Ten thousand eyes stare through the Heaven's blue light,
As they stared when the stars were rain'd down in a night.
Hover o'er us, thou omen of Liberty dear;
If thy scream be our watch-word the *Druid* won't fear.
And conduct to the *polls* every soul that's a heart in
Conducting *still Northward* the wily foe *Morton*.
On, on to the rescue, thou gallant "North State!"
Though late to the onset, thou'rt not come *too* late.

ROBESON.

Robeson County, Oct. 18, 1840.

THE CONTRAST.

FACTS *vs.* RUMOR.

Mr. Hale: I notice in the "North Carolinian" of the 10th instant, an article headed "RUMOR," telling us about "Don Quixote's attack upon the wind mills," &c.

Madam "Rumor" is always acknowledged to be a common LIAR, and so is her father—but

"Facts are stubborn things."

This paragraph in the "Carolinian," I presume, was intended for an *attempt at wit*, but it has turned out to be

"Like bubbles on the sea of matter borne,
They rise, they break, and to that sea return."

IT IS A FACT—That a Log Cabin went from this town to the late Raleigh Convention.

IT IS A LIE—That the Marshal alluded to in that article, saw a "poor woman washing clothes by the road side."

IT IS A FACT—That a *red flannel petticoat* was hung out at Mrs. Barclay's, as a *Democratic Symbol*, for the reception of the Bladen and Cumberland delegations, but the Marshal did not see it; it was torn down before the Cabin got there.

IT IS A LIE—That the Marshal alluded to "rushed upon this roof of the wash-mill" and "cut it to ribands with his good sword, and compelled the unfortunate dame of the wash-tub to flee for her life."

IT IS A FACT—That the Marshal had "No cider gourd hung about his neck," *not having the head of the "North Carolinian" along.* I beg the Carolinian's pardon, his is a *liquor gourd.*

IT IS A LIE—That any thing was "broke," except the *faith* of some of the *Van Buren Democrats.*

IT IS A FACT—That a verbal report is rife here, that the Marshal alluded to, offered a "very gross insult to Mrs. Barclay," ("the unfortunate dame of the wash-tub" as the Carolinian pleased to call her; for there was no other "nether garment of female attire" exhibited, except at *her house.*

IT IS A BASE LIE—For the Marshal *has not spoken one word to Mrs. Barclay since January*, 1839.

Has the Carolinian any proof to offer to establish the "RUMOR" he has endorsed? or did he only think to make *political capital* of it? If so, be it remembered

"The man that dares traduce, because he can
With safety to himself, is not a man."

As to "Don's attack upon the wind-mills," I do not know where he found them, *for I saw none from the time I left sight of the Carolinian Office in Fayetteville* until I reached sight of the "*Standard Office*" in *Raleigh*, from which was issued a *small breeze of wind* on Monday or Tuesday of the Convention, and *blew out* "between sixteen and seventeen hundred Whigs in procession." This is a little nearer the truth than formerly. Verily, he is improving since he has got his new *Toole* there, who is said to be "first rate at *raising the wind.*"

"But the way the Carolinian *goes it by steam when his wind gets slack* is curious to behold."

A LOG CABIN BOY.

October 19, 1840.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I inclose you the following paragraph, because I think it "a good hit." I have reference to the handbill stuck up about the market-house. A certain retailer of party slang in *our town*, has imitated our friend Caleb. Knowing, as I do, the man, and his propensities, I venture to say, if we should bait *our* hook with a gourd of Eggs we could catch *him* very easily. A.

A Good Hit.—The Hudson River Chronicle publishes the following, which we recommend to the attention of the New Era:

The Trap.—Caleb has at last got one of the New Era cuts in his paper, which represents a log cabin set upon a figure 4, with the spindle baited with a barrel of hard cider to catch locofocos with. This trap was sprung in Maine, and caught seven thousand locofocos at a lick! The trap set at Kinderhook is baited with a barrel of sour-kraut, and after the 4th of March next you can see it sprung upon the little Dutchman. But if we wanted to catch a chap about Caleb's size, body and soul, we should bait a hook with a silver sixpence—then we should have him in less than no time.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the commissioned officers of the 44th Regiment, held in Carthage, Moore county, on Thursday, the 8th October, 1840: It having been announced that Major Cornelius Dowd was no more, upon motion of Col. Archibald Munroe, Col. John Morison was called to the Chair, and Hugh Leach appointed Secretary. On motion of Maj. Neill McLauchlin, the Chair appointed a committee of six officers, to report the sense of the Court Martial in regard to the melancholy intelligence just announced, who reported as follows:

It having pleased an allwise providence to change the abode of Major Cornelius Dowd, who for a long succession of years acted as a member of this Court Martial, we, anxious to do justice to departed worth, think proper to record our testimony of the many virtues of our departed friend and fellow-citizen. He filled many important public stations, with honour to himself and fidelity to the trust confided to his care: among which he was at an early period a member of that board of sages that formed a constitution for this his native State; he acted as Sheriff of

the county, at a time when it required caution, prudence, skill and independence, to enforce the behests of law; and more recently, though long since, as a member of the State Legislature; as Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and chairman of said Court—which appointment he held until his death. Therefore,

Resolved, That the officers of this regiment, in memory of the deceased, will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm, for one month.

Whereupon, the meeting adjourned, with a request that the proceedings be published.

JOHN MORISON, *Chairman.*
HUGH LEACH, *Secretary.*

New Hampshire.—From the earnestness with which the Van Buren editors in New Hampshire call upon their party to organize, and to prepare their forces for the approaching contest, it is evident that they begin to be alarmed for the result. Well they may be. The example of the State of Maine will not be lost upon the Whigs of that State.

JACKSONVILLE, (Illinois,) Sept. 28.

The cause of Harrison and Reform goes bravely on in Illinois. Though beaten in August, (not, as the State Register says, by 7,000, but by less than two thousand,) we will show them in November that Old Tip is himself upon the track. We will give to him our vote.

General Jackson, we understand, started on Tuesday upon an electioneering expedition to the Western District. We predict he will come back with K. K. *(Kould'nt Kome it)* written on his countenance. We have some acquaintance with the people of the Western District, and undertake to say that they are the last people in the world to *bow to the dictation of any man.*

Nashville Banner.

As there is every probability that the race of loco foces is fast becoming extinct, it is suggested that a specimen ought to be preserved in gin for the gratification of the curiosity of future generations.

Louisville Jour.

"What *General* will the Whigs have next," (inquired a loco the other day,) "after they elect General Harrison?" "*General* PROSPERITY," promptly replied a facetious whig, of whom the question was asked.

"K. K.," (Kan't Krow) as the Whig wag said to the loco who was trying to come the Chapman over Maine!

$400,000 DEFALCATION.—*Rumored Defalcation.*—It was stated here last week, says the Memphis Enquirer, by a gentlemen from Arkansas, that Capt. Collins, the disbursing agent at Little Rock, had proven a defaulter to a large amount—rumor says $300,000 or $400,000. Captain Collins is, we believe, now at Washington city.

St. Louis Daily Bulletin of Sept. 19.

"The Election returns from Maryland are highly favorable to the Democratic cause."

Standard Oct. 14.

What does the "Standard" expect to gain by such attempts to delude the people? In a day or two, its readers must hear the true result, and will, as a matter of course, take future statements from the same source with great hesitation. At the time the Paper was published, from which the above extract was taken, it was known to every man, woman and child in this City, that the Whigs had swept Maryland so thoroughly, as scarcely to leave a grease-spot to indicate where Van Burenism fell prostrate. Fie! Fie on you, Mr. Standard!—*Ral. Reg.*

Spurious Bills, of the denomination of Five Dollars, Camden Bank, are in circulation. The plate appears to be genuine, but the signatures are fictitious.

Attention the Fair!—The following toast was drunk at the dinner of the "Bachelor" Club at the U. S. Hotel, the 4th July, at Rochester.

The Ladies.—Constantly invading our territory and inducing desertions from our ranks: May every member of "our club" be on the alert to take the fair culprits and bring them to *trial*; and when they come to *court* may they join *issue* and never be *nonsuited.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, October 18, Henrietta Co's Lighter, the Diligence, with an assorted cargo, for H. & E. J. Lilly, Dr. B. Robinson, B. Rose, Hall & Johnson, E. J. Hale, P. Taylor, C. T. Haigh, E. W. Willkings, A. Jessup, T. S. Lutterloh, Cannon Cuson, E. Fuller, G. B. Atkins, H. L. Myrover, Cook & Co., James Dodd and H. Leete, of this place; and for Bostick & McKenzie, J. Cowan & Co., J. Sumner, Lush & Co., Leehman & Butner, Young & Bailey, T. Falls, J. & J. Dorsett, J. Dorsett & Co., J. H. Sicelluff, Little River Manufacturing Company, D. Murchison, D. P. McDonald & Co., R. Foster, J. Foster, W. H. Memory, C. E. Fayne, T. H. McRorie, J. W. Thomas, J. W. Thomas & Co., Washington Manufacturing Company, Dougon Clark, P. Nixon, and S. & N. B. Hill, of the interior.

Also, O'Hanlon's Lighters, with Goods for Mrs. E. McIntyre, J. Martine, J. Sundy, J. B. Marsh, B. Rose, M. N. Leary, E. J. Hale, C. T. Haigh, Elijah Fuller, G. McNeill, P. Taylor and E. W. Willkings, of this town; and for G. Bowers, Council & Bowers, S. Council, Bowers & Parks, W. C. & T. A. Parks, M. Brown, Salisbury Company, Cress & Boger, N. B. Taylor, T. T. & A. C. Blum, Jenkins & Biles, Elliott, Marsh & Co., Houser & Wilson, Craven & McCain, C. Brites, Lexington Company, Edward Bell, and J. H. Sizeloff, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Oct. 21, boat Diligence, with Cotton, Wax, Feathers, Yarn, &c., for C. T. Haigh, Hall & Johnson, G. B. Atkins, James Hadlock, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and others.

It is hoped that yesterday's copious rains will produce Steam Boat water in the Cape Fear.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS,

From October 8 to October 15.

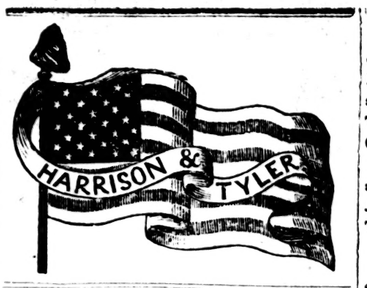
Brigs Bridgton from Charleston, Sarah & Phœbe from Baltimore, Northerner from New York, Aurora from Boston, Foster from ditto. Schrs. Eliza Jane from Baltimore, Henry Chase from New York, James T. Bertine from ditto, Alabama from ditto, H. A. Breed from Boston, North Carolina from Philadelphia; Br. Schr. Manchester from Harbor Island.

DEPARTURES,

From October 8 to October 15.

Brig Bridgton for Alexandria, D. C. Schrs. Marie Eliza for St. Augustine, Hudson for New Bedford, Fairdealer for Boston, Warwick for Aux Cayes; Br. Schr. Victoria for Nassau, N. P.

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA TAKES PLACE ON

The 2d Thursday in November.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

No. 1. Col. Charles McDowell of Burke county.
2. Gen. Jas. Wellborn of Wilkes.
3. David Ramsour of Lincoln
4. David F. Caldwell of Rowan.
5. James Mebane of Caswell.
6. Hon. Abraham Rencher of Chatham.
7. John B. Kelly of Moore.
8. Dr. James S. Smith of Orange.
9. Charles Manly of Wake.
10. Col. Wm. L. Long of Halifax.
11. Wm. W. Cherry of Bertie.
12. Thomas F. Jones of Perquimons.
13. Josiah Collins of Washington.
14. James W. Bryan of Carteret.
15. Daniel B. Baker of New Hanover.

Ohio, Pennsylvania, N. Jersey, Georgia, and Maryland,

O. K!

The long agony is over! OHIO sustains her favorite son by an immense majority! She knows him, and she vindicates him from the thousand slanders invented to destroy him. Her log cabin boys have nobly resented the sneers at log cabins. Her 'poor but respectable and good neighbor men,' have taught the Locos a lesson for daring to class them with thieves.

PENNSYLVANIA.—We have already an absolute majority in the Senate, have a gain of 15, equal to 30, in the lower House, and only want a gain of three more to have a majority in that House too. A clear gain, so far, of two Congressmen.

NEW JERSEY—We have swept every thing. An overwhelming majority in both branches of the Legislature, securing a Whig Senator in Congress in place of Wall;—and 1345 majority in the popular vote.

GEORGIA.—Nine Whig members of Congress elected, by a majority of about 4000, being a gain of three members. A majority of 30 or 40 in the Legislature, securing a U. S. Senator in place of Lumpkin.

MARYLAND.—Both Houses Whig by about three to one. And a majority of 2557 for Harrison.

Such are the results of the October Elections. Further particulars below.

When, three weeks ago, we put down Ohio, Georgia, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, in our estimate, for Harrison, the Locos hereabouts seemed to think we were joking, and some of them, we understand, actually charged us with an intention to deceive. Those States have now spoken, and as to the four first named, no man can pretend longer to doubt. In Pennsylvania, the contest is so close, that it is not surprising that the Vans still hope, or profess to hope. It is almost their last plank; let them cling to it for nine days more. It will be swept from under them on the 30th inst., on which day Pennsylvania and Ohio vote.

These results are sufficiently cheering.—But let them not induce a single North Carolina Whig to think that one vote is of no consequence. To the polls! every freeman, on the 12th of November. The work is but half done. Let us take care that the other half be *well done!*

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

Our Whig friends in this and the adjoining Districts are informed, that any number of Electoral Tickets may be had at this office at $2 per 1000. We would suggest to the Committees of Vigilance of each county, to procure an abundant supply, and see that they are carried to every precinct election.

LOOK OUT FOR TRICKS AND FALSE REPORTS.—There seems to be a very general impression, that the Van Buren party have some scheme in contemplation to be put in operation on the eve of the election, or some false report, such as that Gen. Harrison was dead, or something of that kind. We caution the public to be on their guard. Believe nothing that they tell you. They are doing all they can to keep the truth from the people. Witness the failure of their papers to give any information in regard to the Maryland and Georgia Elections. If their public Journals will thus suppress the common news of the day, depend upon it they will not scruple to invent falsehoods.

INFORMATION WANTED!—Cannot some good Loco send a Georgia and Maryland paper to the Editor of the North Carolinian! He would doubtless feel under everlasting obligations, as he does not appear to have heard a single syllable from the elections which took place in those States a few days ago.

The toasts at the Whig Barbacue at Averasborough, came to hand after our paper was full. They shall appear next week.

OHIO.

Returns have been received from 18 counties, 13 of which give Harrison majorities. There is a clear Harrison gain in these 18 counties of 7314 votes, of a Member of Congress, and the Legislature of course. The returns are so overwhelming, as to induce the Globe of last Saturday night to admit as follows:—

"*Ohio.*—The following returns come endorsed on a way-bill. THEY INDICATE A LARGE MAJORITY FOR THE HARRISON TICKET IN THE STATE."

MARYLAND.

The *ascertained* result in Maryland is as follows: Senate, 15 Whigs to 6 Vans—a Whig gain of 6. House of Delegates, 60 Whigs to 19 Vans. Last year 33 Whigs to 46 Vans. Joint Ballot, 75 Whigs to 25 Vans. In the popular vote the Whigs have a majority of 2,557 votes. Last year a Van Buren Governor was elected by a small majority. This thorough revolution shows the power of Gen. Harrison's name among the slave-holders of Maryland. It is worthy of remark, that whilst Baltimore city and county elected Van Burenites, every other county in the State, but two, elected Whigs. This shows that the farmers are for Harrison and Tyler.

GEORGIA.

The Augusta Chronicle of Thursday last, gives returns from 85 counties, out of 93. The highest on the Whig list for Congress, is 38,569. The highest on the Van Buren Ticket, 34,012. Whig majority, so far, 4,557. The remaining 8 counties will probably reduce the majority 800 votes. It will be recollected, that the Whigs elected their whole ticket for Congress in 1838 but three of the number deserted after they went to Washington. They were candidates for re-election, and are beaten. So that this is a gain of three members of Congress.

In the Legislature, the Whigs have already elected 47 Senators, (a majority of the whole,) and a large majority of the lower House. The Legislature will have a Whig Senator to elect in place of Lumpkin, Van.

Georgia has done most nobly!

The members elected to the 27th Congress are, Messrs. Dawson, Habersham, Nesbit, Alford, Foster, Warren, King, Gamble and Merriwether.

NEW JERSEY.

This gallant little State has vindicated her rights, and taught Van Buren and his minions that her broad seal is to be respected. The election has resulted in the complete triumph of the friends of Harrison and Reform. In the Senate, parties stand, 13 Whigs to 5 Vans. In the assembly, 41 Whigs to 12 Vans. On joint ballot, 54 Whigs, 17 Vans. Last year, 43 to 28. The popular vote shows a majority of 1345 for the Whigs.

Mr. Wall's term in the U. S. Senate expires on the 4th of March next, and this Legislature will have to choose his successor. Of course this *Wall* will be pulled down.

PENNSYLVANIA.

About 40 counties have been heard from. The Whigs have elected 10 Congressmen, the Vans 10. We have gained three members of Congress and lost one. A clear Whig gain of 15 in the lower House, so far. A gain of three more will give the Whigs both branches of the Legislature, as they have a decided majority in the Senate already ascertained. As to the popular vote, it is supposed, making the Congressional vote the test, that the Whigs will be in a minority of from 1 to 5000; but when Gen. Harrison himself is before the people, we have not a shadow of doubt that that minority will grow into a majority. Gen. Harrison is every where stronger than the local candidates, and Van Buren is every where weaker than his friends.

"ALL HAIL, MARION!"—If we had time we might amuse our readers by hunting up the North Carolinian's celebrated Editorial, in which it heralded to an admiring world, the important fact, that it had got two new subscribers and a $5 note from Marion District, S. C., and hence seemed to infer that the District was safe for Van. But the more the Carolinian physics the worse Van gets. The following letter gives us the gratifying intelligence that Marion is redeemed!—

"MARION C. H., 13th October, 1840.

"*E. J. Hale, Esq.*—My dear Sir: I have but a moment to spare, but hasten to communicate to you the gratifying intelligence of a complete triumph of the true Democratic Republican principles in good 'old Marion.'

"We have elected a Whig Senator and two Whig Representatives out of three. In congratulating ourselves, we cherish the hope that we shall have it in our power to congratulate the Whigs of many other Districts of our State. The delegation of this District are as follows—Senate, Benj. O. Gause, Whig; Representatives, Henry Davis and David Palmer, Whigs, and J. C. Bethea, Democrat. The contest was warm on both sides, and a large vote (about 1550) given."

In Marlborough District, Col. C. W. Dudley, Whig, and Maj. Wm. T. Ellerbee, Adm., are elected. Poll: Dudley 386, Ellerbee 361, Jas. E. David, Adm. 312, Major P. A. K. Pouncy, Whig, 249.

In Richland, 4 Harrison men are elected.

From other portions of the State we have heard but little. Of course there will be a large Van maj'y.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.—We hear daily of some political meeting and discussion in our own State, as well as abroad. In Fayetteville, regular weekly meetings of the Tippecanoe Club are held, and able speeches have been made, from time to time, by Messrs. Eccles, J. Winslow, J. Fuller, Orrell, Banks, W. A. Huske, A. A. T. Smith, J. W. Cameron, P. H. Winston, W. Pearce, and others.

At Yanceyville, on the 1st instant, a great Barbecue was given; people from all the adjoining counties of N. C. and Virginia present; and speeches delivered by Messrs. Mangum, Mebane, Kerr, Yancey, &c.

At Elizabeth Town, on Wednesday last, whilst Judge Strange was addressing one crowd, Daniel B. Baker, Esq., the Whig Elector, was speaking to another.

At Waynesborough, a few days ago, the Hon. C. Shepard spoke, and was replied to by Wm. Washington, Esq.

At Upchurch's, in Wake, some Van Buren Orators were replied to by Maurice Q. Waddell, Esq. who was stopped there whilst on his way from Raleigh to Pittsborough.

Numerous appointments are made in Orange by both parties.

In Waynesborough, a Whig Barbecue is to take place on the 29th inst.; another at Henderson, Granville county, on the 23d; and on the same day, the great meeting is to take place in Anson.

In Johnson, a few days ago, a discussion took place between P. H. Busbee and C. Shepard, Vans, and Charles Manly, and Edward Stanly, Whigs, which lasted from noon till night.

A great meeting of Whigs of Iredell, Lincoln, Burke and Wilkes, took place on the 2d and 3d instant.

These things evince a roused and excited state of the public mind, which looks like any thing else than that "North Carolina is asleep upon her post."

The Tippecanoe Club of Washington City has passed a vote of thanks to those office-holders in that city who so materially aided the Whig cause by delivering Locofoco speeches in the neighboring counties of Maryland; and request them to continue their disinterested labors. It is a good idea; and we hope that the Whigs of Surry will forthwith remember Bedford Brown.

John D. Love, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Warsaw, Duplin county, N. C.

A RECANTATION, AT LAST.—In 1820, whilst Martin Van Buren was only a member of the Legislature of New York, and probably had never fixed his eyes on the Presidential Chair, nor ever dreamed that he would want the aid of Southern votes, he sanctioned the following preamble and resolution, which passed the Senate of New York, without debate and without a dissenting voice, he being present on its passage:—

"Whereas, the inhibiting the further extension of slavery in these United States, is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State; and whereas, we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every Constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and that the Constitution of the U. States clearly gives Congress the right to require of New States, not comprehended within the original boundaries of the U. States, the prohibiting of Slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union:

"*Therefore, Resolved*, (if the honorable Senate concur therein.) That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to oppose the admission as a State into the Union, of any Territory not comprised as aforesaid, making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission."

Whilst a Senator in Congress, Mr. Van Buren voted to impose restrictions on the carrying of more than a specified number of slaves to Florida.

Many efforts have been made since Van Buren became a candidate for the Presidency, to get from him a recantation of these votes. But he has never, until a few weeks ago, come out on that point. He thought Congress had the *power* to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, but he was free to say that he did not think it *expedient*. Still he said nothing about the right to restrict a Territory applying for admission as a State;—a right which he had so solemnly and emphatically affirmed in his resolution of 1820.

But on *Monday the 17th of August* 1840, the astounding news from Fisher's District, from Orange, Guilford, Iredell, &c. reached Washington, and carried terror into the White House. Something must be done, and that quickly, to retrieve the disaster. *On the very next day*, the 18th of August, 1840, Mr. Van Buren proceeds to answer a letter written to him on the 29th of April 1840, (*nearly four months before,*) and which he says he delayed answering because a bill was before Congress on the subject. If that was the cause of the delay how did it happen that he waited nearly a month after the session closed, before he answered Mr. Steele's letter! The Session teriminated on the 23d July, and he, after having waited nearly 3 months for the adjournment, waited another month for the election. He might have saved himself the trouble. His recantation has come too late. Like the man who takes an oath under the influence of bodily fear, Mr. Van Buren's declarations can now be regarded as of no validity or obligation.

The following is the correspondence to which we allude:—

ROCKINGHAM, Richmond county, N. C., April 29, 1840.

To his Excellency M. Van Buren:

Dear Sir—Your letter to W. F. Leak, in which you have renewed the sentiments contained in your letter to Junius Amis and others, as also the sentiments set forth in your inaugural message, is unsatisfactory to a portion of the South, inasmuch as you have said nothing as to the course you would pursue in case Congress were to assume the power of imposing restrictions upon States applying for admission into the Union, as to Slavery in particular. As this is a subject of vital importance to the South, you are respectfully invited to give your views upon the following interrogatory:

Do you hold that Congress has the constitutional power to impose restrictions upon States applying for admission into the Union, as to Slavery in particular!

An early reply is respectfully invited. I am, sir, politically opposed to you for the present, but am desirous to know your sentiments upon the above, and respectfully ask of you an early reply. You are informed, also, that I have this day addressed a similar letter to Gen. Harrison.

ROBT. J. STEELE.

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1840.

Sir—I postponed my answer to your letter inquiring as to the course I would pursue in regard to the imposition of a restriction against Slavery upon the admission of a Territory into the Union as a State, until after the adjournment of Congress, as you were informed would be done, because a Bill for the admission of Florida was pending before that body, in respect to which it might become my duty to act officially in the matter, in season for the object you have in view. That contingency not having occurred, I avail myself of an early occasion to reply to your communication.

In my published letter of the 16th of June last to Messrs. Mebane, Moore and Rodgers, of your State, I stated in reply to the questions directed to that point, that "a Bill abolishing Slavery in the Territories where it now exists, without the assent of the slaveholding States, would in my opinion, be equally objectionable with one for the like purpose in the District of Columbia, and would not consequently receive my official sanction." A restriction against Slavery in a Territory similarly situated upon its admission into the Union as a State, would in my judgment, be liable to the same objection, and would be in like manner, opposed by me. If the question in respect to the admission of Florida had been acted upon at the last session, I would have approved a Bill for her admission, without such a restriction, but would have withheld my approval from one containing it.

My acknowledgments are due for the spirit of candour and justice by which you have been induced to communicate in advance the state of your political feelings towards me, and to address a letter to Gen. Harrison, similar to that which was sent to myself. The liberal course you have thus adopted would of itself have satisfied me of the integrity of your motives, independently of the high character which it has afforded me pleasure to learn that you deservedly enjoy in the society in which you reside.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
your obedient serv't,
M. VAN BUREN.

ROBERT J. STEELE, Esq.,
Rockingham, Richmond co., N. C.

In regard to Gen. Harrison, his reply to Mr. Steele's question was recorded on the Journals of Congress when he voted against the Missouri restrictions, and in his Vincennes and Cheviot and Dayton speeches, in which he denounces the doings of the Abolitionists as unconstitutional.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—An effort has been made in some parts of the country to produce an impression, that Gen. Harrison and his friends are opposed to allowing emigrants the rights of citizenship. Gen. Harrison has himself given the following emphatic denial of this charge:—

"I am accused, fellow-citizens, of entertaining unfriendly feelings towards foreigners who emigate to this country with a view of becoming citizens, and of a design to throw obstructions in the way of their naturalization. NOTHING CAN BE MORE FALSE THAN THIS CHARGE."

The cotton crop of the United States, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1840, amounted to 2,162, 663 bales. This is an increase of 796,965 over the crop of 1838-9; and of 361,166 over the crop of 1837-8.

"Georgia is certain for Van Buren."—*Raleigh Standard, Oct.* 7, 1840.

"*Maryland.*—The signs are favorable."—*Same paper, same date.*

"*North Carolina.*—No State in the Union is more thoroughly Republican." "To our friends in other States we would say, that there is no reason to despair of North Carolina."—*Same paper, same date.*

INFAMOUS.—A handbill was issued from the office of the North Carolinian last week, and we learn was thrust into the hand of every man who would receive it on the day of the Regimental muster, containing, among other things, what purports to be "An act to extend the right of trial by Jury," passed May 6, 1840, by the Legislature of New York. Now to show the fraudulent character of this paper, it is only necessary to say, that the 2d, 3d, 4th, 11th, 13th, 14th, and 15th sections of the act are totally omitted, and yet at the bottom the Carolinian has inserted the following certificates:—

STATE OF NEW YORK, } This act having been
Secretary's Office. } approved and signed by the Governor, on the 6th of May, 1840, I do hereby certify that the same became a law on that day.

JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary of State.

Secretary's Office.—I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a law of the State of New York, deposited in this office, and of my endorsement thereon. May 6, 1840.

JOHN C. SPENCER, Secretary of State.

From this, it is evident, either that John C. Spencer, Secretary of State of New York, never gave such a certificate as the above, or the Carolinian has *garbled* the law, by omitting entirely *seven* out of eighteen sections. If the latter supposition is true, as we suspect, what guarantee has the public that the 11 sections which *are* given, are fairly given?—Where is the difference between *changing* the language of the part printed, and *omitting* a part entirely, and then certifying that it is a *true* copy of the whole?

The public may decide what credit is due to the paper. We only beg our readers to take some pains to point out the fraud to their Van Buren neighbors.

Appended to this fraudulent paper, are some remarks, apparently Editorial, and which well deserve the place they occupy. They abound with falsehoods, the most glaring of which is the assertion that Gen. Harrison "is the nominee of the abolitionists, and if elected, must consult their views and their wishes." We defy any man to show when or where Gen. Harrison was nominated by abolitionists, or where he ever gave the slightest countenance to the idea that he would "consult their views and their wishes." Every man, of all parties, knows that such assertions are false.

There is one other document embraced in the handbill. It is no less than the address of John Forsyth to the people of Georgia. What effect it had in Georgia may be judged from the result of the recent election in that State, on which it was intended to operate. May it be equally powerful here!

GEORGIA.—We return our thanks to the friends in Columbus and Macon, Geo., who gave us early intelligence of the gratifying results in their adopted State. Our Mu-cogee friend has especial cause to rejoice, since he predicted, in a letter which we had the pleasure to publish in March last, that the State was safe Harrison. He now says, "When I wrote you in March, I suppose you thought I was crazy; but you'll see how old Tip will lead; he is swifter than any of his friends." Muscogee is the residence of Judge Colquitt, M. A. Cooper, Judge Iverson, Seaborn Jones, and Col. Howard, leading Vans. Last year the Whigs were beaten 79 votes. Now they have triumphed by 118 majority.

"Georgia has basely struck the State Rights flag, and North Carolina as usual sleeps upon her post."

Charleston Mercury.

The Mercury has once more come to the sage conclusion, that North Carolina is "asleep." This was the cry in the days of Nullification, when the good old North State refused to tack herself to the tail of Calhoun, the South Carolina comet, to follow him into that oblivious land for which he was bound. It is again the cry, (now that the aforesaid tail is sadly *curtailed,*) because she has sense enough to see and follow her own interest, regardless of South Carolina and her would-be great men.

As there never was a time when North Carolina was so thoroughly awake as she is now, the only conclusion we can come to is, that it is South Carolina, and especially the Charleston Mercury, that is a-sleep.

The population of New Orleans is 102,204; viz: 59,524 whites, 19,226 free colored, and 23,454 slaves.

The last Western Carolinian, Fisher's concern, is exceedingly witty, after the manner of the wit of its namesake of this town. It racks its empty head to invent nick-names for the Editor of the Observer, and to string together scurrilous epithets, in the stead of facts and arguments. As this is one of those cases in which it is a reproach to be found in bad company, we have cut the acquaintance of the Carolinian, freely admitting, that we cannot meet it in Billingsgate; and quite content that it should drive itself out of every decent man's house, and be its own executioner.

MARRIED,

In Edinborough, Montgomery county, on the 1st instant, by Oliver P. Wiley, Esq., Mr. LEMUEL STORY to Miss FRANCES WEBB, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Webb.

Also, in the vicinity of the same place, on the same day, by Aulay McAulay, Esq., Mr. WALTER ROBINSON to Miss ELIZABETH ANDREWS, daughter of Mr. Seth Andrews, Sen.

Also, on the 17th ultimo, in Edinborough, by A. McAulay, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM G. LISK to Miss ELIZABETH MILLS, daughter of John Mills, Esq.

DIED,

In Hillsborough, on Monday night the 12th inst., after a protracted illness, CARLETON WALKER, Esq. in the 64th year of his age.

In Wilmington, on the 14th inst., after 5 day's illness, Mr. ALEXANDER McTAGGART, a native of Paisley, in Scotland.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday night last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH, the amiable consort of His Excellency Edward B. Dudley, Governor of the State.

On the 5th inst., at his residence in Surry county, Major JOSEPH WILLIAMS, in the 65th year of his age.

Another Revolutionary Soldier gone!—In Pitt county, on the 12th inst., in the 83d year of his age, Dr. ROBERT WILLIAMS, a Surgeon in the Revolutionary Army.

In Wilmington, on the 12th instant, Mr. THOMAS J. HUBBARD, formerly of this town, aged about 27 years.

WANTED.

A LABAMA MONEY WANTED, by
ELIJAH FULLER.
October 20, 1840. 20-2w

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c. E. J. HALE.

ALMANACS FOR 1841.

TURNER & HUGHES'S,
Farmers' and Planters',
Crockett's, For sale by
E. J. HALE.

POSTSCRIPT.

A most provoking failure of the mail occurred this morning. We looked for many particulars of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Elections; but nothing came from beyond Raleigh.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 21.

Brandy, peach,	50	Lime,	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, apple,	37 a 42	Lead, bar,	8 a 8½
Bacon,	8 a 10	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25	Molasses,	33 a 37½
Butter,	15 a 25	Oats,	25 a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	7 a 9	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 22	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	9½ a 12
Corn.	40 a 50	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	75
Flour, new	$4½ a $5½	Sack,	$2½ a $2½
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tallow,	10
Flaxseed,	$1 a 1 10	Tin, box,	$14
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4 a 4½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	9 a 10	Wool.	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—October 15.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 20 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough, none; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 45 a 50; Salt, coarse, 40 a 45, Rice 3 25 a 3 50.

Cotton at Charleston 7 to 9¼, chiefly 9 to 9½—a fall of ¼ cent.

At Augusta 7 to 9.

WHIGS OF CUMBERLAND!

A meeting of the Tippecanoe Club will be held in the Town Hall every Tuesday night until Election, except the last, which will be on *Wednesday Night the* 11*th Novem*. Addresses may be expected.

THE CL[UB]

D. GILCHRIST,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has taken a Room at Mrs. Millar's, where he may be found until the 30th instant. Early application is desirable.

Oct. 20. 20-1w

TRUST SALE
or
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Michael McGary, I will expose to public sale at the Town House, on Monday the 2d day of November next, at 12 o'clock, M., the following desirable REAL PROPERTY, viz:—

One Lot fronting on Maiden Lane and Burgess Street, with a large Stable thereon.

One Store and Ware House on the North side of Person Street, near David Shaw's, occupied by Mr. McGary.

One Lot and improvements in Campbellton, known as the Tobacco Factory.

One Lot, Store House, Ware House and Kitchen, on Bridge Street, Campbellton.

Terms liberal, and made known at Sale.

JOHN MUNN, *Trustee.*
WILLKINGS, *Auct'r.*
Fayetteville, Oct. 19, 1840. 20-2w

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wadesborough, N. C., on the 1st October, 1840:—

A.—Young Allen, F. F., Willie Arrington.

B.—Jonathan Badgett, John L. Bennett, J. M. Badgett

C.—Rev. J. Culpeper, Ludwell Carpenter, Dr. Wright Cotton, Sam'l Carlock, Sam'l Conrod, John Chewning.

D.—Drewry Dunn, John Dean.

G.—Joel Gulledge, Daniel Gould, John Grace, David Griffin.

H.—Wm. R. Henry, Patrick W. Hammond, B. Hale, Drs. Houston & Parker, Miss Mary Hambleton, N. M. Hubbard.

J.—Mrs. Ann Jowers.

K.—Mrs. Sarah Kindred, Mrs. Eliza Kendall, Secretary of Kilwening Lodge No. 64.

L.—George W. Little.

M.—Wm. May, Rev. W. A. Morris, Burwell Musser, Daniel McRae, Alex. McKay, Andrew Mills, Lawrence Moore, Wm. Murry.

P.—Reddick Price, Elijah Patterson.

R.—D. Rushing, Col. J. H. Ratcliff, Unity Rodgers, Miss Mary Russell.

S.—John Sturdevant, Dan'l Short, John D. Smith, Sam'l Slick, Jonathan Smith, John Smith, Obediah Sinclere, A. B. Smith.

T.—Mr. Rebbmon Turner, Wm. Teal, Gray Taylor, Harrison Teal, James Threadgill.

W.—Wm. G. Wilson, Jacob West, James White, P. H. Winston.

[20] W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*

SPRING VALE ACADEMY,

SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.,

Located (equi-distant) seven miles from Clinton and Warsaw.

MALE AND FEMALE DEPARTMENTS.

WE have the pleasure to announce to the public, that the exercises of this Institution commenced on Monday the 5th inst., under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. McNeill, whose qualifications to manage such a Seminary, we have had a fair opportunity of testing, as they have both taught for us since last Winter, and given general satisfaction to all connected with the School. Mrs. McNeill (formerly Miss Bissell,) brought with her from her native State, New York, high testimonials of [her] scholarship. Mr. McNeill is a native of our [own] State, and a graduate of our own University. [He has] discharged the duties of Tutor in the same for [the] sion, and is well qualified for the instruc[tion of] youth who wish to prepare for College. (this [being] one of the primary objects of the School,) and [will] to fit young men for the business of teachin[g]. attention will be paid to the morals of the [pupils]. Board can be had convenient to the School [at] per month. This Institution is situated in a [healthy] region of country.

The Academic year is divided into two sessions of five months each.

Terms—per Session.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Oral Arithmetic, and Parley's Geography,	$8 00
Written Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar,	10 00
Latin and Greek Languages, Philosophy, Algebra and the higher branches of Mathematics,	12 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

First Class, including the common English branches,	$6 00
Second Class, including the above and needle work, embroidery, &c.,	8 00
Third Class, including the above, and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Botany and Composition,	12 00
Fourth Class, including the above, and Algebra, Geometry, Intellectual Philosophy, Geography of the Heavens, Moral Science, Rhetoric, Logic and French, also Drawing, Painting and Oriental Tinting,	15 00
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied with the voice,	20 00

TRUSTEES.

October 6, 1840. 20-4w

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by
E. J. HALE.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

A Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his long tried and faithful customers, and introduce to them the new firm of C. J. & R. M. Orrell, who are determined to limit themselves to a certain number of customers, that have hitherto been prompt in payment, and who shall in future receive prompt attention to their business and interest.

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Keiseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

For Sale,

200 BUSHELS CORN,
100 do OATS,
1 chest extra fine Hyson Tea.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
Green Street.

July 15, 1840. 6tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

35 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
25 casks Sicily Madeira WINE,
4½ bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL,
4 casks London PORTER, pints & quarts.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 21, 1840. 7tf

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 96-ts

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of the above Property is postponed till the 10th day of November next.

July 21, 1840.

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do, do do,

For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Piano Fortes.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Inquire of the Principal of the Seminary, or of Col. S T. Hawley.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 6, 1840. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

FRESH FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their usual supplies of SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, French and English Merinos, Circassians, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, English and American Prints, black and colored Silks and Bombazines, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Rosé and Whitney Blankets, Negro ditto, handsome Challys and Muslin-de-Lanes, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Broche Shawls, with almost every variety of DRY GOODS.

—ALSO—

Plain Straw and Florence Bonnets, Hats and Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c., all of which will be offered low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. Those already in arrears need not expect further credit until old claims are liquidated.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

September 9, 1840. 14-8w

To the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Bank at Wilmington:

TAKE NOTICE, that I shall make application for a new Certificate for five Shares of Stock held in your Bank by Frederick Beto, in three months from this date, the original Certificate being lost or mislaid.

JOHN C. BLUM,
Ex'r of Frederick Beto.

August 18, 1840. 14-3m

Notice.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, was dissolved the 24th ult. by mutual consent.

C. J. ORRELL,
D. A. RAY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1840. 14-tf.

For Sale.

AN elegant SORREL MARE, 4 years old, broke to the Harness.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

September 1, 1840.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BOXES fresh Soda CRACKERS,
5 do do Sugar Biscuit,
10 half bbls. Pilot Bread and Crackers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 15, 1840. 2tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery. Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW Auction and Commission Store, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Troubat, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Received per Steam Boat,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
15 hhds. MOLASSES.

In Store,
1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
60 bags Rio COFFEE. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 24, 1840. 12tf

To close Assignment.

ON FRIDAY, November 6th, according to assignment to me made by Wm. S. Latta, bearing date August 31st, 1838, (said property having been under a previous mortgage,) the following Property will be sold:—The Household and Kitchen Furniture of said Latta, and still in his possession. Also, Saturday, Nov. 7th, at the Plantation 4 miles from town, called the Toomer place, the stock of Hogs and Cows thereon; also, one horse. Also, the said Latta's interest and title in and to the said Plantation. Also, the farming utensils thereon.

Terms liberal and made known on the days of sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, *Auct'r.*

September 1, 1840. 13tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Rio Coffee.

RECEIVED per Henrietta and for sale, 75 bags RIO COFFEE.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Southern Harmony

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' Cross Roads, Williamson county, Ten., July 4, 1840. 7tf

Mules, Horses, Wagons and Gear.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr. wishes to sell a good team of 5 young MULES, and a superior Timber Wagon and Gear, for $500. The Mules are six years old the present Spring, of quick action, and very gentle,—capable of performing hard service. Also, 4 good Horses, Timber Wagon and Gear, for $350, and a first rate second hand Salem made Road Wagon, for $75. Also,

100,000 MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES, deliverable next Fall, at 2 cents per foot for the root and main stem, warranted genuine and in good order.

A liberal credit will be given if desired; Note bearing interest at 6 per cent. required. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

May 17, 1840. 98tf

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa*, Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found th slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-cow1Y

For Sale,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d to 40d,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted,
10 tbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses,
10 casks Ground Plaster,
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2½ to 4½ inches,
40 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 23, 1840. 16tf

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

MR. & MRS. SPENCER are now happy to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that they have been successful in securing the able services of Miss M. A. Dickinson, in the Music and French department of the above Seminary. Miss D. has been an able and accomplished teacher for the last three years, in a variety of the ornamental branches, including Music on the Piano, accompanied by the voice, French, Drawing, Ornamental Needle work, &c. As to her competency in Music, we refer to the statement below, of Mr. Brown, Professor and Teacher of Music, New Haven, Con. In French, she is a superior scholar,—speaks it with perfect ease and fluency.

"NEW HAVEN, Aug. 31, 1840.

"*Dear Sir:* In reply to your note of this date, I have to say, that I have been acquainted with Miss Mary Ann Dickinson for the last three years. She has taught music in this city, during that time, to the *universal acceptance* and *satisfaction* (so far as I have heard) of her numerous pupils. I consider her to be a lady of good mind, apt to teach, urbane in her manners, and well acquainted with music, particularly with the Piano Forte. I am happy to hear that you have succeeded in securing the able services of Miss Dickinson, and hope and believe that she will prove a valuable acquisition to your Seminary.

"Accept, dear sir, &c.,

"ALLING BROWN,
"*Prof. and Teacher of Music, New Haven, Ct.*"

As to the English Department, we shall furnish a *thorough and complete* course of instruction, from the elementary lessons of childhood to the higher branches of Literature and Science adapted to the mature scholar. Well aware of his responsibility for the successful improvement of each pupil, the Principal will take every class in this Department, to the utmost possible extent, under his *direct and personal care*. In addition to the use of Globes and illustrations heretofore used, there will be connected with the Seminary this year a competent set of apparatus, comprising the whole set invented by Mr. Holbrook, of Boston, together with extensive additions, by means of which we shall elucidate the principles of Arithmetic, Geography, Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. For the satisfaction of parents and friends, a weekly report of the recitations and deportment of pupils will be made out and sent to them; and as this is regarded as a very important stimulus to effort, we hope parents and friends will take a particular interest in them. The same building will be used for the School as heretofore, and the same arrangements are made for boarding.

G. SPENCER, *Principal.*

September 5, 1840. 14tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial*, for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

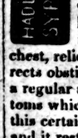
☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 31tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture, AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. FEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 80tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which all the arrows of disappointed hope, envy and uncharitableness, are levelled without distinction. The town and country are alike filled with their praise. The palace and poor-house alike echo with their virtues. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and exert them unattended by age or situation. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial, and may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine*, for they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SOUTHERN TONIC COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.